c. Add 1 milliliter of coupling reagent, mix, and allow to stand for 10 minutes.

d. Dilute to volume with 4*N* HCl.

3. Perform colorimetric measurement at 530 millimicrons as follows:

a. Fill two matched 100-millimeter cells with 4*N* HCl and place into instrument.

b. Adjust dark current.

c. Adjust to zero absorbance.

d. Replace acid in cell of sample side of compartment with sample to be measured.

e. Record absorbance observed.

I. Calculations. Determine parts per billion (observed) from the standard curve.

§ 556.225 Doramectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of doramectin is 0.75 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle.* A tolerance of 100 parts per billion is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) and of 30 parts per billion for parent doramectin in muscle.

(2) *Swine.* A tolerance is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 160 parts per billion.

[63 FR 68184, Dec. 10, 1998]

§ 556.227 Eprinomectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of eprinomectin is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle.* Tolerances are established for residues of eprinomectin B1a (marker residue) in milk of 12 parts per billion, in liver (target tissue) of 4.8 parts per million, and in muscle of 100 parts per billion.

(2) [Reserved]

[63 FR 59715, Nov. 5, 1998]

§ 556.228 Enrofloxacin.

The acceptable daily intake for enrofloxacin is 3 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(a) *Chickens and turkeys.* A tolerance of 0.3 part per million is established for residues of enrofloxacin (marker residue) in muscle (target tissue) of chickens and turkeys.

(b) *Cattle.* A tolerance of 0.1 part per million for desethylene ciprofloxacin (marker residue) has been established in liver (target tissue) of cattle.

[61 FR 56893, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 49003, Sept. 14, 1998]

§ 556.230 Erythromycin.

Tolerances for residues of erythromycin in food are established as follows:

(a) 0.1 part per million in uncooked edible tissues of beef cattle and swine.

(b) Zero in milk.

(c) 0.025 part per million in uncooked eggs.

(d) 0.125 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 43795, Aug. 18, 1993]

§ 556.240 Estradiol and related esters.

No residues of estradiol, resulting from the use of estradiol or any of the related esters, are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of estradiol naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of heifers, steers, and calves:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 480 parts per trillion for fat.

(3) 360 parts per trillion for kidney.

(4) 240 parts per trillion for liver.

(b) In uncooked edible tissues of lambs:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 600 parts per trillion for fat, kidney, and liver.

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 67175, Dec. 30, 1991]

§ 556.260 Ethopabate.

Tolerance for residues of ethopabate converted to metaphenetidine are established in the edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(b) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

§ 556.270 Ethylenediamine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of ethylenediamine in milk.

§ 556.273 Famphur.

Tolerances are established for residues of famphur including its oxygen

analog in or on meat, fat, or meat by-products of cattle at 0.1 part per million.

[62 FR 55161, Oct. 23, 1997]

§ 556.275 Fenbendazole.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of fenbendazole is 40 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.8 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(iii) *Milk.* The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfoxide metabolite (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.6 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 6 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 2 ppm.

(3) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfone (the marker residue) is 6 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfone (the marker residue) is 2 ppm.

(4) *Goats*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.8 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

[65 FR 20733, Apr. 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 41588, July 6, 2000; 65 FR 50914, Aug. 22, 2000]

§ 556.277 Fenprostalene.

A tolerance for marker residue of fenprostalene in cattle is not needed. The safe concentrations for the total residues of fenprostalene in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle are 10 parts per billion in muscle, 20 parts per billion in liver, 30 parts per billion in kidney, 40 parts per billion in fat, and 100 parts per billion in the injection site. As used in this section ''tolerance'' refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and ''safe concentrations'' refer to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[49 FR 26716, June 29, 1984]

§ 556.283 Florfenicol.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of florfenicol is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Cattle.* A tolerance of 3.7 parts per million (ppm) for florfenicol amine (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) is established. A tolerance of 0.3 ppm for florfenicol amine in cattle muscle is established.

[63 FR 41191, Aug. 3, 1998]

§ 556.286 Flunixin meglumine.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of flunixin is 0.72 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* For residues of parent flunixin free acid of 0.125 part per million (ppm) in cattle liver (target tissue) and 0.025 ppm in cattle muscle are established.

[63 FR 38750, July 20, 1998]

§ 556.290 Furazolidone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of furazolidone in the uncooked edible tissues of swine.

§ 556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.

(a) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of gentamicin sulfate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

(b) Tolerances are established for total residues of gentamicin in edible tissues of swine as follows: 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.4 part per million in fat and kidney. A microbiological determinative procedure and an HPLC confirmatory procedure for gentamicin have been developed to assay gentamicin in kidney at 0.4 ppm. Since residues of gentamicin as the parent compound and total residues are equal, the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]